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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/700,382	11/03/2003	Peter Lee	USP2098A-PL	5813
7590	09/30/2004		EXAMINER HAN, JASON	
Raymond Y. Chan Suite 128 108 N. Ynez Ave. Monterey Park, CA 91754			ART UNIT 2875	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 09/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/700,382

Applicant(s)

LEE, PETER

Examiner

Jason M Han

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 4,5,28 and 29 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The spacing of the lines of the specification is such as to make reading and entry of amendments difficult. New application papers with lines double spaced on good quality paper are required.
2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following grammatical informalities:
 - a. Page 1, Line 5 – change “at” to “to”;
 - b. Page 1, Lines 11-12 – syntax is incorrect;
 - c. Page 1, Line 16 – rewrite to read as “such as a senior”;
 - d. The examiner has not cited further correction due to the amount. The applicant should provide editing of grammatical errors that are replete throughout the application.
3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Page 9, Line 30 – (pivot arm 23’) should be rewritten to read (pivot arm 231’).

Claim Objections

4. Claims 4-5 are objected to because of the following informalities: Line 2 of the claim is grammatically incorrect – please rewrite to read as “device further has a S-shaped fastening slot”. Appropriate correction is required.
5. Claims 28-29 are objected to because of the following informalities: Line 2 of the claim – said light lacks antecedent basis. Please rewrite to read as “light base” or “light body”. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1-2 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324).
7. With regards to Claim 1, Thomas discloses a light accessory having:
 - a. An illumination unit [Figure 4: (36)];
 - b. A light body [Figure 4: (10, 20)] further including:
 - i. A light base [Figure 4: (20)] with a battery compartment [Figure 4: (38)] for receiving a replaceable battery therein to electrically connect to the illumination unit;
 - ii. A light housing [Figure 4: (10)] with a transparent window [Figure 2: (51); Figure 4: (12, 53)], wherein the illumination unit is received and is capable of producing light to the outside;
 - iii. A pivot arm [Figure 2: (15)] with a coupling end extended from the light housing to a pivot end connected to the light base, whereby the light housing is adapted to pivotally fold toward and to overlap with the light base to form a compact structure;
 - c. A fastening device [Figure 4: (50)] provided at a rear side of the light base for detachably fastening the light body on a user's body.

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8. With regards to Claim 2, Thomas discloses a fastening device having a clipping member with one edge attached on the rear side of the light base to define a fastening cavity there between, whereby the light base is capable of securely clipping on an elongated belt by sliding the belt into the fastening cavity [Figure 3: (18, 22, 24)].

9. With regards to Claim 10, Thomas discloses the coupling end of the pivot arm extended [Figure 2: (15)] to be rotatably mounted [Figure 5: (14)] to the sidewall of the light base [Figure 2: (19)] in such a manner that when in the folded position the pivot arm is overlapped with the sidewall of the light base while the light housing is folded to overlap on a bottom side of the light base [Figures 1-5].

10. Claims 26-27 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324).

11. With regards to Claim 26, Thomas discloses a light accessory having:

- a. An illumination unit [Figure 4: (36)];
- b. A light body [Figure 4: (10, 20)] further including:
 - i. A light base [Figure 4: (20)] with a battery compartment [Figure 4: (38)] for receiving a replaceable battery therein to electrically connect to the illumination unit;
 - ii. A light housing [Figure 4: (10)] with a transparent window [Figure 2: (51); Figure 4: (12, 53)], wherein the illumination unit is received and is capable of producing light to the outside;
 - iii. A pivot arm [Figure 2: (15)] with a coupling end extended from the light housing to a pivot end connected to the light base, whereby

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the light housing is adapted to pivotally fold toward and to overlap with the light base to form a compact structure;

c. A fastening device [Figure 4: (50)] provided at a rear side of the light base for detachably fastening the light body onto an interior of a vehicle.

12. With regards to Claim 27, Thomas discloses a fastening device having a clipping member with one edge attached on the rear side of the light base to define a fastening cavity there between, whereby the light base is capable of securely fastening on a seat belt in a slidably movable manner at a position below the shoulder portion of a user [Figure 3: (18, 22, 24)].

13. With regards to Claim 30, Thomas discloses the coupling end of the pivot arm extended [Figure 2: (15)] to be rotatably mounted [Figure 5: (14)] to the sidewall of the light base [Figure 2: (19)] in such a manner that when in the folded position the pivot arm is overlapped with the sidewall of the light base while the light housing is folded to overlap on a bottom side of the light base [Figures 1-5].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 2 above, and further in view of Shaulson (U.S. Patent 2224773).

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Thomas teaches a lighting accessory with a fastening device as cited above, but does not teach the fastening device having two T-shaped fastening slots formed at two side edge portions of the clipping member respectively to communicate with the fastening cavity for slidably engaging with a belt. Shaulson teaches a buckle that has two T-shaped fastening slots [Figure 2: (37, 38)] formed at two side edge portions. It would have been obvious to modify the clipping member of Thomas to incorporate the two T-shaped fastening slots of Shaulson in order to provide greater friction on a user's belt, thus ensuring a greater hold.

It should further be noted that the above structural design of the fastening member is a matter of preference, whereby the clipping member of Thomas is functionally equivalent in providing a means for attachment. The functional equivalence is applicable in subsequent claims with respect to the fastening device.

15. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 2 above, and further in view of Aronica (U.S. Patent 4370782).

Thomas teaches a lighting accessory with a fastening device as cited above, but does not teach the fastening device having a S-shaped fastening slot formed on the clipping member to communicate with the fastening cavity for slidably engaging with a belt. Aronica teaches a belt retainer that has an S-shaped fastening slot [Figure 9] centered thereon. It would have been obvious to modify the clipping member of Thomas to incorporate the S-shaped fastening slot of Aronica in order to provide greater friction on a user's belt, thus ensuring a greater hold.

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16. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) in view of Shaulson (U.S. Patent 2224773) as applied to Claim 3 above, and further in view of Aronica (U.S. Patent 4370782).

Thomas in view of Shaulson teach a fastening device as cited above, but neither Thomas nor Shaulson teach the fastening device having an S-shaped fastening slot formed on the clipping member to communicate with the fastening cavity for slidably engaging with a belt. Aronica teaches a belt retainer that has an S-shaped fastening slot [Figure 9] centered thereon. It would have been obvious to modify the clipping member of Thomas with the T-shaped slots of Shaulson to further incorporate the S-shaped fastening slot of Aronica in order to provide different orientations for attachment [i.e. positioned about either of two axes perpendicular to one another], and also to ensure a greater hold via friction. Such modification will benefit the user with greater flexibility in positioning the light.

17. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 2 above, and further in view of Hirsh (U.S. Patent 2285714).

Thomas teaches a lighting accessory with a fastening device as cited above, but does not teach the fastening device having two through holes on the clipping member wherein an elongated cable slidably passes through. Hirsh teaches an adjustable buckle that has a through hole [Figure 6]. It would have been obvious to modify the clipping member of Thomas to incorporate the through hole of Hirsh so that an elongated cable/wire/string may be threaded through in order to provide the user

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greater flexibility with respect to the positioning of light, whereby the light is hands free and may be worn.

18. Claims 7, 9, 11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) in view of Shaulson (U.S. Patent 2224773) and Aronica (U.S. Patent 4370782) as applied to Claim 5 above, and further in view of Hirsh (U.S. Patent 2285714).

With regards to Claim 7, Thomas in view of Shaulson and Aronica teach a fastening device as cited above, but none teach the fastening device having two through holes on the clipping member wherein an elongated cable slidably passes through. Hirsh teaches an adjustable buckle that has a through hole [Figure 6]. It would have been obvious to modify the clipping member of Thomas with the T-shaped slots of Shaulson and the S-shaped slot of Aronica to further incorporate the through hole of Hirsh, so that an elongated cable/wire/string may be threaded through in order to provide the user greater flexibility with respect to the positioning of light, whereby the light is hands free and may be worn.

19. With regards to Claim 9, Thomas teaches contact plates [Figure 6: (32a, 32b, 34a, 34b, 34c)] electrically connecting the illumination unit [Figure 6: (36)] with the replaceable batteries [Figure 6: (38)], and further teaches said contact plates extending within the pivot arm [Figure 2: (15)]. It is obvious that the contact plates of Thomas are functionally equivalent to the wires of the current application and are easily interchangeable.

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20. With regards to Claim 11, Thomas discloses the coupling end of the pivot arm extended [Figure 2: (15)] to be rotatably mounted [Figure 5: (14)] to the sidewall of the light base [Figure 2: (19)] in such a manner that when in the folded position the pivot arm is overlapped with the sidewall of the light base while the light housing is folded to overlap on a bottom side of the light base [Figures 1-5].

21. With regards to Claim 13, Thomas discloses the coupling end of the pivot arm extended [Figure 2: (15)] to be rotatably mounted [Figure 5: (14)] to the sidewall of the light base [Figure 2: (19)] in such a manner that when in the folded position the pivot arm is overlapped with the sidewall of the light base while the light housing is folded to overlap on a bottom side of the light base [Figures 1-5].

22. Claims 8 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 1 above.

With regards to Claim 8, Thomas teaches contact plates [Figure 6: (32a, 32b, 34a, 34b, 34c)] electrically connecting the illumination unit [Figure 6: (36)] with the replaceable batteries [Figure 6: (38)], and further teaches said contact plates extending within the pivot arm [Figure 2: (15)]. It is obvious that the contact plates of Thomas are functionally equivalent to the wires of the current application and are easily interchangeable.

23. With regards to Claim 12, Thomas discloses the coupling end of the pivot arm extended [Figure 2: (15)] to be rotatably mounted [Figure 5: (14)] to the sidewall of the light base [Figure 2: (19)] in such a manner that when in the folded position the pivot

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arm is overlapped with the sidewall of the light base while the light housing is folded to overlap on a bottom side of the light base [Figures 1-5].

24. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Zeller (U.S. Patent 4432042).

Thomas discloses a light accessory as cited above whereby the coupling end of the pivot arm extends [Figure 2: (15)] to be rotatably mounted [Figure 5: (14)] to the sidewall of the light base [Figure 2: (19)] in such a manner that when in the folded position the pivot arm is overlapped with the sidewall of the light base while the light housing is folded to overlap on a bottom side of the light base [Figures 1-5].

Thomas does not teach the coupling end of the pivot arm being rotatably connected to the light housing.

Zeller teaches a portable book light wherein a pivot arm is rotatably mounted to a base [Figure 4: (20)] and also rotatably mounted to a light housing [Figure 4: (46)]. Zeller depicts the lamp being adjustable on three different axes in order to orient the light at a user's preference.

It would have been obvious to modify the light accessory of Thomas to incorporate the multiple pivot rotations of Zeller in order to provide greater flexibility with respect to the orientation of the light.

25. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 7 above, and further in view of Zeller (U.S. Patent 4432042).

Thomas discloses a light accessory as cited above whereby the coupling end of the pivot arm extends [Figure 2: (15)] to be rotatably mounted [Figure 5: (14)] to the sidewall of the light base [Figure 2: (19)] in such a manner that when in the folded position the pivot arm is overlapped with the sidewall of the light base while the light housing is folded to overlap on a bottom side of the light base [Figures 1-5].

Thomas does not teach the coupling end of the pivot arm being rotatably connected to the light housing.

Zeller teaches a portable book light wherein a pivot arm is rotatably mounted to a base [Figure 4: (20)] and also rotatably mounted to a light housing [Figure 4: (46)]. Zeller depicts the lamp being adjustable on three different axes in order to orient the light at a user's preference.

It would have been obvious to modify the light accessory of Thomas to incorporate the multiple pivot rotations of Zeller in order to provide greater flexibility with respect to the orientation of the light.

26. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 8 above, and further in view of Zeller (U.S. Patent 4432042).

Thomas discloses a light accessory as cited above whereby the coupling end of the pivot arm extends [Figure 2: (15)] to be rotatably mounted [Figure 5: (14)] to the sidewall of the light base [Figure 2: (19)] in such a manner that when in the folded position the pivot arm is overlapped with the sidewall of the light base while the light housing is folded to overlap on a bottom side of the light base [Figures 1-5].

Thomas does not teach the coupling end of the pivot arm being rotatably connected to the light housing.

Zeller teaches a portable book light wherein a pivot arm is rotatably mounted to a base [Figure 4: (20)] and also rotatably mounted to a light housing [Figure 4: (46)]. Zeller depicts the lamp being adjustable on three different axes in order to orient the light at a user's preference.

It would have been obvious to modify the light accessory of Thomas to incorporate the multiple pivot rotations of Zeller in order to provide greater flexibility with respect to the orientation of the light.

27. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) in view of Shaulson (U.S. Patent 2224773), Aronica (U.S. Patent 4370782), and Hirsh (U.S. Patent 2285714) as applied to Claim 9 above, and further in view of Zeller (U.S. Patent 4432042).

Thomas in view of Shaulson, Aronica, and Hirsh teach a light accessory as cited above whereby the coupling end of the pivot arm extends [Figure 2: (15)] to be rotatably mounted [Figure 5: (14)] to the sidewall of the light base [Figure 2: (19)] in such a manner that when in the folded position the pivot arm is overlapped with the sidewall of the light base while the light housing is folded to overlap on a bottom side of the light base [Figures 1-5].

Thomas, Shaulson, Aronica, nor Hirsh teach the coupling end of the pivot arm being rotatably connected to the light housing.

Zeller teaches a portable book light wherein a pivot arm is rotatably mounted to a base [Figure 4: (20)] and also rotatably mounted to a light housing [Figure 4: (46)]. Zeller depicts the lamp being adjustable on three different axes in order to orient the light at a user's preference.

It would have been obvious to modify the light accessory of Thomas with the clip modifications of Shaulson, Aronica, and Hirsh to further incorporate the multiple pivot rotations of Zeller in order to provide greater flexibility with respect to the orientation of the light.

28. Claims 18 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 1 above.

Thomas discloses a light accessory as cited above that includes a switch control. To quote, "Alternatively, with reference being made to FIG. 7, the switch means may comprises a spring-biased switch 44 normally in the circuit closed position, operably connected to the contact arms (34a and 34b) that are operably associated with the power source 38 and the corresponding contact arms (32a and 32b) that are operably associated with the light source 36, mounted on the stationary housing member 20 and arranged and adapted to coact with the rotating housing member 10 when it is positioned in front of and in alignment with the stationary housing member 20. The switch 44 is triggered to a circuit opened position when the housing unit is closed [Column 6, Lines 51-63; underline added by examiner for emphasis]."

29. Claims 19 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 8 above.

Thomas discloses a light accessory as cited above that includes a switch control. To quote, "Alternatively, with reference being made to FIG. 7, the switch means may comprises a spring-biased switch 44 normally in the circuit closed position, operably connected to the contact arms (34a and 34b) that are operably associated with the power source 38 and the corresponding contact arms (32a and 32b) that are operably associated with the light source 36, mounted on the stationary housing member 20 and arranged and adapted to coact with the rotating housing member 10 when it is positioned in front of and in alignment with the stationary housing member 20. The switch 44 is triggered to a circuit opened position when the housing unit is closed [Column 6, Lines 51-63; underline added by examiner for emphasis]."

30. Claims 20 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) in view of Shaulson (U.S. Patent 2224773), Aronica (U.S. Patent 4370782), and Hirsh (U.S. Patent 2285714) as applied to Claim 13 above.

Thomas discloses a light accessory as cited above that includes a switch control. To quote, "Alternatively, with reference being made to FIG. 7, the switch means may comprises a spring-biased switch 44 normally in the circuit closed position, operably connected to the contact arms (34a and 34b) that are operably associated with the power source 38 and the corresponding contact arms (32a and 32b) that are operably associated with the light source 36, mounted on the stationary housing member 20 and arranged and adapted to coact with the rotating housing member 10 when it is positioned in front of and in alignment with the stationary housing member 20. The

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switch 44 is triggered to a circuit opened position when the housing unit is closed
[Column 6, Lines 51-63; underline added by examiner for emphasis].”

31. Claims 21 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) in view of Shaulson (U.S. Patent 2224773), Aronica (U.S. Patent 4370782), Hirsh (U.S. Patent 2285714), and Zeller (U.S. Patent 4432042) as applied to Claim 17 above.

Thomas discloses a light accessory as cited above that includes a switch control. To quote, “Alternatively, with reference being made to FIG. 7, the switch means may comprises a spring-biased switch 44 normally in the circuit closed position, operably connected to the contact arms (34a and 34b) that are operably associated with the power source 38 and the corresponding contact arms (32a and 32b) that are operably associated with the light source 36, mounted on the stationary housing member 20 and arranged and adapted to coact with the rotating housing member 10 when it is positioned in front of and in alignment with the stationary housing member 20. The switch 44 is triggered to a circuit opened position when the housing unit is closed [Column 6, Lines 51-63; underline added by examiner for emphasis].”

32. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 26 above, and further in view of Gladman et al. (U.S. Patent 5381922).

Thomas teaches a light accessory with a fastening device as cited above.

Thomas does not teach the fastening device having a first fastener provided on a rear side of the light base and a second fastener adapted to attach on the door of a

vehicle, whereby the second fastener is detachably fastened with the first fastener as a means for mounting.

Gladman teaches an article holder having adhesive pads to form a removable fastening sufficient to support a weight of the holder/container.

It would have been obvious to modify the light accessory of Thomas to incorporate the adhesive pads of Gladman in order to provide a user greater flexibility, whereby the light is attached to the interior of a vehicle and hands free.

33. Claims 29 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 27 above, and further in view of Gladman et al. (U.S. Patent 5381922).

With regards to Claim 29, Thomas teaches a light accessory with a fastening device as cited above.

Thomas does not teach the fastening device having a first fastener provided on a rear side of the light base and a second fastener adapted to attach on the door of a vehicle, whereby the second fastener is detachably fastened with the first fastener as a means for mounting.

Gladman teaches an article holder having adhesive pads to form a removable fastening sufficient to support a weight of the holder/container.

It would have been obvious to modify the light accessory of Thomas to incorporate the adhesive pads of Gladman in order to provide a user greater flexibility, whereby the light is attached to the interior of a vehicle and hands free.

34. With regards to Claim 31, Thomas discloses the coupling end of the pivot arm extended [Figure 2: (15)] to be rotatably mounted [Figure 5: (14)] to the sidewall of the light base [Figure 2: (19)] in such a manner that when in the folded position the pivot arm is overlapped with the sidewall of the light base while the light housing is folded to overlap on a bottom side of the light base [Figures 1-5].

35. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 26 above.

Thomas discloses a light accessory as cited above that includes a switch control. To quote, "Alternatively, with reference being made to FIG. 7, the switch means may comprises a spring-biased switch 44 normally in the circuit closed position, operably connected to the contact arms (34a and 34b) that are operably associated with the power source 38 and the corresponding contact arms (32a and 32b) that are operably associated with the light source 36, mounted on the stationary housing member 20 and arranged and adapted to coact with the rotating housing member 10 when it is positioned in front of and in alignment with the stationary housing member 20. The switch 44 is triggered to a circuit opened position when the housing unit is closed [Column 6, Lines 51-63; underline added by examiner for emphasis]."

36. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 29 above.

Thomas discloses a light accessory as cited above that includes a switch control. To quote, "Alternatively, with reference being made to FIG. 7, the switch means may comprises a spring-biased switch 44 normally in the circuit closed position, operably

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connected to the contact arms (34a and 34b) that are operably associated with the power source 38 and the corresponding contact arms (32a and 32b) that are operably associated with the light source 36, mounted on the stationary housing member 20 and arranged and adapted to coact with the rotating housing member 10 when it is positioned in front of and in alignment with the stationary housing member 20. The switch 44 is triggered to a circuit opened position when the housing unit is closed [Column 6, Lines 51-63; underline added by examiner for emphasis].”

37. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Thomas (U.S. Patent 5183324) as applied to Claim 31 above.

Thomas discloses a light accessory as cited above that includes a switch control. To quote, “Alternatively, with reference being made to FIG. 7, the switch means may comprises a spring-biased switch 44 normally in the circuit closed position, operably connected to the contact arms (34a and 34b) that are operably associated with the power source 38 and the corresponding contact arms (32a and 32b) that are operably associated with the light source 36, mounted on the stationary housing member 20 and arranged and adapted to coact with the rotating housing member 10 when it is positioned in front of and in alignment with the stationary housing member 20. The switch 44 is triggered to a circuit opened position when the housing unit is closed [Column 6, Lines 51-63; underline added by examiner for emphasis].”

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following patents have been cited to further show the state of the art pertinent to the current application:

U.S. Patent 4598340 to Dwosh et al.;
U.S. Patent 4622726 to Nakamura;
U.S. Patent 5113327 to Levy;
U.S. Patent 5688037 to Chen;
U.S. Patent 6022119 to Booty, Jr.;
U.S. Patent 6213618 to Dobbin et al.;
U.S. Patent 6361184 to Hallgrimsson et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason M Han whose telephone number is (571) 272-2207. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on (571) 272-2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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JMH

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JAW', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

**JOHN ANTHONY WARD
PRIMARY EXAMINER**